



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

for a period of nearly thirty years, I know that they have greatly appreciated the unlimited freedom which this university has afforded them, and that for the enjoyment of that freedom they have in many cases made large pecuniary sacrifices. The university has had no finer and nobler assets, to say nothing of its value as a marketable commodity. It is a glory which I trust may remain a perpetual possession.

"In recent years also the professorate has been admitted to representation on the Board of Trustees. But the Faculty representatives, while enjoying all the privileges of other Trustees, have hitherto not had the right to vote. This discrimination may be corrected either by an amendment of the charter of the university or by a self-denying ordinance on the part of the Board, agreeing to elect Faculty representatives as Trustees in the annually occurring vacancies which the Board itself fills by cooptation. I think the Faculty will not be permanently contented unless its representatives enjoy all the rights and privileges of other Trustees. If that consummation is not realized in the near future it seems to me probable that the professors, who undoubtedly desire to retain the newly granted privilege of co-operation with the Trustees in the government of the university, may suggest another form in which that policy shall be carried out and perhaps recommend the substitution of an organization of conference committees in which Faculty members and Trustees could come together on absolutely equal terms."

.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.—The Association has just published an index of Proceedings and Addresses of the First Twenty Conferences from 1900 to 1918. This is an important collection of papers and discussions on a very wide range of matters of university administration.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BACHELOR'S DEGREE.—The United States Bureau of Education Bulletin, No. 7, 1920, discusses at length requirements for the bachelor's degree in more than one hundred colleges and universities, selected with a view to representing variety of types—state and private. After a historical sketch, Chapter II deals with entrance requirements; III, with requirements for the cultural degrees in colleges of liberal arts;

IV, with the bachelor's degree as a unit of eight years, including four years in the secondary school as a basis for the entrance requirements. An appendix contains an interesting series of charts which exhibit graphically entrance requirements in mathematics, Latin, English, the amount prescribed and the amount elective.

Graduation requirements are classified under science, social science, mathematics, languages, English, prescribed, elective. Separate charts are given for B.A., B.S., and certain other degrees.

Next to English, mathematics is the most generally prescribed entrance subject, but the standard is more variable. It varies from 1 to 4 units or from $6\frac{2}{3}$ to 20 per cent. of the requirements. The general average is $2\frac{1}{2}$ units. In the curriculum the general average of semester hours in mathematics is 7.61 or just under 6 per cent. of the total curricular time.

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY SALARIES.—Bulletin 1920, No. 20 of the United States Bureau of Education gives detailed statistical information in regard to salaries in universities and colleges in 1920.

Salaries of 401 universities and colleges are included without mention of the names but under a geographical classification. Public and private institutions are also separated.

The minimum figures presumably indicate part-time work.

Salaries of 77 presidents in public institutions range from \$2,500 to \$12,500, with an average of \$6,647.

Salaries of 2,460 professors range from \$300 to \$10,000, with an average of \$3,126.

The corresponding figures for 822 associate professors are: \$300, \$4,000, and \$2,514.

For 725 assistant professors, \$500, \$4,000, and \$2,053.

For 2,138 instructors, \$500, \$3,100, and \$1,552.

The lowest salary received by ten or more professors or associate professors is \$1,500. The lowest received by ten or more assistant professors is \$1,000.

In private institutions 287 presidents receive salaries ranging from \$900 to \$12,000, with an average of \$3,918.

3,781 professors receive from \$100 to \$10,000, with an average of \$2,304.